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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The lithium secondary battery with which the aforementioned positive electrode is characterized by having the powdered lithium inclusion manganese nickel multiple oxide which is expressed with empirical-formula Lix Mn1-y Niy O2 (0.1<=x<=1.2, 0.20<=y<=0.39), and has hexagonal structure as an active material in a lithium secondary battery equipped with a positive electrode, the negative electrode which has electrochemically an occlusion and the matter which can be emitted, or a lithium metal for a lithium ion as an active material, and nonaqueous electrolyte. [Claim 2] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 by which the aforementioned lithium inclusion manganese nickel multiple oxide is especially expressed with empirical-formula Lix Mn1-y Niy O2 (0.1<=x<=1.2, 0.25<=y<=0.35).

[Claim 3] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 whose X-ray diffraction full width at half maximum of the lattice plane (104) side which searched for CuK alpha rays in composition of the aforementioned lithium inclusion manganese nickel multiple oxide of x=1 as a line source is 0.16-0.40 degrees.

[Claim 4] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 whose median size of the aforementioned lithium inclusion manganese nickel multiple oxide is 6-30 micrometers.

[Claim 5] The lithium secondary battery according to claim 1 whose aforementioned lithium inclusion manganese nickel multiple oxide is the baking field of the mixture of a manganese nickel compound hydroxide and a lithium compound.

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(57)【要約】

【課題解決手段】正極が、組成式 $Li_xMn_{1-\gamma}Ni_yO_2$ (0.1 \le x \le 1.2、0.20 \le y \le 0.39)で表され、且つ六方晶構造を有する粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を活物質として有する

【効果】充放電サイクル特性の良いリチウム含有遷移金 属酸化物を正極活物質とするリチウム二次電池が提供さ れる。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】正極と、リチウムイオンを電気化学的に吸蔵及び放出することが可能な物質又はリチウム金属を活物質として有する負極と、非水電解液とを備えるリチウム二次電池において、前記正極が、組成式Li、 Mn_1 、 Ni_yO_2 (0. $1 \le x \le 1$. 2、0. $20 \le y \le 0$. 39) で表され、且つ六方晶構造を有する粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を活物質として有することを特徴とするリチウム二次電池。

【請求項2】前記リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物が、特に、組成式Li $_{x}$ M $_{n+y}$ N $_{iy}$ O $_{2}$ (O . 1 \leq $_{x}$ \leq 1. 2、0. 2 5 \leq $_{y}$ \leq 0. 3 5)で表される請求項1記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項3】前記リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物のx=1の組成における $CuK\alpha$ 線を線源として求めた格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの半値幅が、 $0.16\sim0.40^\circ$ である請求項1記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項4】前記リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物のメジアン径が、6~30μmである請求項1記載のリチウム二次電池。

【請求項5】前記リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物が、マンガン・ニッケル複合水酸化物とリチウム化合物との混合物の焼成体である請求項1記載のリチウムニ次電池。

【発明の詳細な説明】

(57) [Abstract]

[Problem solving means] It possesses lithium containing manga nese * nickel composite oxide of powder where positive electrode, is displayed withthe composition formula Li x Mn 1 y Ni y O2 (0.1 x 1.2 and 0.20 y 0.39), possesses and hexagonal crystal structure as active substance.

[Effect(s)] Lithium secondary battery which designates lithium on taining transition metal oxide where charge-discharge cycle property is good as the positive electrode active material is offered.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Positive electrode and lithium ion electrochemically i ntercalation and deintercalation are done, lithium secondary battery which possesses the lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder where densely aforementioned positive electrode, is displayed with composition formula Li x Mn 1-y Ni y O2 (0.1 x 1. 2 and 0.20 y 0.39) possible substance or lithium metal as the active substance in lithium secondary battery which has negative electrode and nonaqueous electrolyte solution which it possesses, possesses and hexagonal crystal structure densely makes feature as the active substance and.

[Claim 2] Aforementioned lithium containing manganese * nick el composite oxide, especially, lithium secondary battery which is stated in the Claim 1 which is displayed with composition formula Li x Mn 1-y Ni y O2 (0.1 x 1.2 and 0.25 y 0.35).

[Claim 3] Width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane which sought CuK line in the composition of x=1 of aforementioned lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as radiation source, lithium secondary battery which is stated in Claim 1 which is a 0.1 6 to 0.40 °.

[Claim 4] Median diameter of aforementioned lithium containin g manganese * nickel composite oxide, lithium secondary battery which is stated in the Claim 1 which is a 6 to 30 m.

[Claim 5] Aforementioned lithium containing manganese * nick el composite oxide, lithium secondary battery which is stated in Claim 1 whichis a pyrolysate of mixture of manganese * nickel compound hydroxide and lithium compound.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は、リチウム含有遷移 金属酸化物を正極活物質とするリチウム二次電池に係わ り、詳しくは、充放電サイクル特性が良いリチウム二次 電池を提供することを目的とした、前記リチウム含有遷 移金属酸化物の改良に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】 リチウム二次電池の正極活物質としては、 $LiCoO_2$ (六方晶)、 $LiNiO_2$ (六方晶)、 $LiMnO_2$ (斜方晶)、 $LiMn_2O_4$ (立方晶)等のリチウム含有透移金 属酸化物がよく知られている。

【OOO3】 $LiCoO_2$ は、実用的な特性パランスと しては最も優れているが、コパルト原料が資源的に稀少 なために高価であり、電池の製造コストが高くなる。L $i \ N \ i \ O_2$ は、ニッケル原料が、コパルト原料に比べて 、資源的に豊富なために比較的安価であり、しかも容量 が大きいという利点があるが、LiCoO₂ に比べて、 充放電サイクル特性が良くない。LiMnO2及びLi $Mn_2 O_4$ は、マンガン原料が資源的に豊富なために安 価である。しかし、LiMnO₂ は、LiCoO₂ 及び L i N i O_2 に比べて、充放電サイクルにおける結晶構 造の変化が大きいために、充放電サイクル特性が極めて 良くない。また、LiMn₂O₄も、Mnがヤーンテラ 一イオンであること、及び、充放電サイクルにおいて放 電容量の低下をもたらす秩序化エネルギーが比較的大き いことから、充放電サイクル特性が良くない。このよう に、従来のリチウム含有遷移金属酸化物は、高価なLi $C \circ O_2$ を除きいずれも充放電サイクル特性が良くなか った。このため、安価で、しかも充放電サイクル特性の 良いリチウム二次電池用正極活物質の開発が要望されて いた。

【0004】そこで、かかる要望に応えるべく鋭意研究した結果、本発明者らは、六方晶構造を有する特定のマンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を正極活物質として用いることにより、LiCoO2を正極活物質とするリチウム二次電池に比べても充放電サイクル特性の良いリチウム二次電池が低コストで得られることを見いだした。

【0005】本発明は、かかる知見に基づきなされたも

[0001]

[Invention belongs technological field] This invention related to lithium secondary battery which designates lithium containing transition metal oxide as the positive electrode active material, details offer lithium secondary battery where charge-discharge cycle property is good densely madethe object, it regards improvement of aforementioned lithium containing transition metal oxide.

[0002]

[Prior Art And Problems To Be Solved By The Invention] As p ositive electrode active material of lithium secondary battery, LiCoO2 (hexagonal crystal), LiNiO2 (hexagonal crystal), LiMnO2 (orthorhombic crystal) and the LiMn2O4 (cubic crystal) or other lithium containing transition metal oxide are well known.

[0003] LiCoO2 is superior as practical characteristic balance m ost, but with expensive, the production cost of battery becomes high because cobalt starting material is rare in theresourcewise. LiNiO2, is a benefit that nickel starting material, with relatively inexpensive, furthermore thecapacity is large to resourcewise because of abundant in comparison withthe cobalt starting material, but charge-discharge cycle property is not good in comparison with LiCoO2. As for LiMnO2 and LiMn2O4, manganese starting material in resourcewise is inexpensivebecause of abundant. But, LiMnO2, because chang of crystal structure in charge-discharge cycle in comparisonwith LiCoO2 and LiNiO2, is large, charge-discharge cycle property is not goodmastering. In addition, LiMn2O4, Mn is yarn teller ion, from the fact that ordering energy which brings decrease of discharge capacity in the and charge-discharge cycle is large relatively, charge-discharge cycle property is not good. This way, as for conventional lithium containing transition metal oxide, excluding expensive LiCoO2 which charge-discharge cycle propertywithout being good. Because of this, with inexpensive, furthermore development of positive electrode active material for lithium secondary battery where chargedischarge cycle property is good was demanded.

[0004] Then, in order that you answer to this demand, result of diligent research, asfor these inventors, lithium secondary battery where charge-discharge cycle property is good in comparison withthe lithium secondary battery which designates LiCoO2 as positive electrode active material specific manganese * nickel composite oxidewhich possesses hexagonal crystal structure as positive electrode active material by using, is acquireddiscovered densely with low cost.

[0005] This invention being something which it can be based or

のであって、リチウム含有遷移金属酸化物を正極活物質 とする、充放電サイクル特性が極めて良いリチウム二次 電池を提供することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明に係るリチウム二次電池(本発明電池)は、組成式 $Li_xMn_{1-v}Ni_v$ O₂ (0. $1 \le x \le 1$. 2、0. $2 \circ 0 \le y \le 0$. $3 \circ 9$)で表され、且つ六方晶構造を有する粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を活物質として有する正極と、リチウムイオンを電気化学的に吸蔵及び放出することが可能な物質又はリチウム金属を活物質として有する負極と、非水電解液とを備える。

【0007】正極の活物質は、組成式 $Li_x Mn_{1-y} N$ $i_y O_2$ ($0.1 \le x \le 1.2$ 、 $0.20 \le y \le 0.3$ 9)で表され、且つ大方晶構造を有する粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケルは含有マンガン・ニッケルは含有マンガン・ニッケルは含有マンガン・ニッケルは含有マンガン・ニッケルにおける結晶構造のサイクルにおける結晶構造の安にでは、y < 0.20 公園の場合のは、y < 0.20 公園の場合の安性がにない。のは、y < 0.20 公園の場合の安性がので、y < 0.20 公園を維持一本ののは、y < 0.30 の場合の安性が低低であるによが困難にの場合はリチウム層を整合性がよるながより、0.30 の場合は所述を表合性が表示である。ないまである。ないまである。ないまである。ないまである。ないまである。。

【0008】リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物としては、メジアン径が $6\sim30\mu$ mのものが好ましく、またx=1の組成、すなわちx=1のリチウム含有状態における $CuK\alpha$ 線を線源として求めた格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの半値幅が、 $0.16\sim0.40$ °であるものが、好ましい。充放電サイクルにおける結晶構造の変化が小さく、充放電サイクル特性が良いからである。

【0009】リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物は、マンガンとニッケルとを含有する水溶液にアルカリを添加してマンガン・ニッケル複合水酸化物を共沈物として沈殿させ(共沈法)、次いでこのマンガン・ニッケル複合水酸化物とリチウム化合物とを混合し、焼成することにより、合成することができる。なお、マンガン化合物とニッケル化合物とリチウム化合物とを粉体混合し、焼成する固相反応に依る合成法では、単一相からな

this knowledge, designates lithium containing transition metal oxide as positive electrode active material, lithium secondary battery which charge-discharge cycle property is goodmastering is offered densely makes object.

[0006]

[Means to Solve the Problems] It has negative electrode and no naqueous electrolyte solution where lithium secondary battery (this invention battery) which relates to thethis invention is displayed with composition formula Li x Mn 1-y Ni y O2 (0.1 x 1.2 and 0.20 y 0.39), electrochemically intercalation and deintercalation does positive electrode and the lithium ion which possess and lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder which possesses the and hexagonal crystal structure as active substance densely possesses possible substance or lithium metal as active substance.

[0007] It is a lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder where active substance of positive electrode is displayed with composition formula Li x Mn 1-y Ni y O2 (0.1 x 1.2 and 0.20 y 0.39), possesses and hexagonal crystal structure. lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of 0.25 y 0.35, because change of crystal structure in charge-discharge cycle issmall, it is desirable. As for being limited in 0.20 y 0.39, in case of y<0.20 maintains thehexagonal crystal structure densely becoming difficult, stability of crystal structure to decrease, when on one hand it is a y>0.39, ratio of transition metal in lithium layerdecreasing, bonding ability of lithium layer and oxygen layer to decrease, because change of crystal structure in chargedischarge cycle becomes large. Furthermore, therefore as for being limited in 0.1 x 1.2, while maintaining hexagonal crystal structure, content possible amount of lithium this range is.

[0008] As lithium containing manganese * nickel composite ox ide, median diameter those of 6 to 30 m is desirable, width at half height of the X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane which sought CuK line in addition in composition of x=1, namely lithium containing state of x=1 as radiation source, those whichare a 0.1 6 to 0.40°, is desirable. Change of crystal structure in charge-discharge cycle to be small, because charge-discharge cycle property isgood.

[0009] Lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide adding alkali to aqueous solution which contains manganese andthe nickel, precipitating manganese * nickel compound hydroxide as coprecipitate, (coprecipitation method), next can mix this manganese * nickel compound hydroxide and lithium compound, cansynthesize by calcining. Furthermore, with synthetic method due to solid phase reaction which powdermixes manganese compound and nickel compound and

る化合物を得ることは困難である。リチウム化合物としては、硝酸リチウム、炭酸リチウム、硫酸リチウム、リン酸リチウム、水酸化リチウム、塩化リチウム、臭化リチウム、ヨウ化リチウム、酸化リチウム、蠕酸リチウム、酢酸リチウム、安息香酸リチウム、クエン酸リチウム、シュウ酸リチウムが例示される。

[0010] 負極の活物質は、リチウムイオンを電気化学的に吸蔵及び放出することが可能な物質又はリチウム金属である。リチウムイオンを電気化学的に吸蔵及び放出することが可能な物質としては、リチウムーアルミニウム合金、リチウムー鉛合金、リチウムー36合金等のリチウム合金:黒鉛、コークス、有機物焼成体等の炭素材料:正極の活物質に比べて電位が低い、 SnO_2 、 SnO_3 、 TiO_2 、 Nb_2O_3 等の金属酸化物が例示される。

【〇〇12】本発明におけるリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物は、充放電サイクルにおいて結晶構造が変化しにくい。したがって、本発明電池は、優れた充放電サイクル特性を有する。

[0013]

【実施例】本発明を実施例に基づいてさらに詳細に説明 するが、本発明は下記実施例に何ら限定されるものでは なく、その要旨を変更しない範囲で適宜変更して実施す ることが可能なものである。

【0014】(実験1)本発明電池及び比較電池を作製し、充放電サイクル特性を比較した。

【0015】 (実施例1~5)

lithium compound, calcines, as forobtaining compound which consists of single phase it is difficult. As lithium compound, lithium nitrate, lithium carbonate, lithium sulfate, lithium phosphate, lithium hydroxide, the lithium chloride, lithium bromide, lithium iodide, lithium oxide, lithium formate, lithium acetate, the lithium benzoate, lithium citrate and lithium oxalate are illustrated.

[0010] lithium ion electrochemically intercalation and deinterc alation it does active substance of negative electrode, densely it is apossible substance or a lithium metal. lithium ion electrochemically intercalation and deintercalation is done, as possible substance densely, voltageis low lithium-aluminum alloy and lithium - lead alloy, lithium - tin alloy or other lithium alloy; the graphite, coke and organic pyrolysate or other carbon material; in comparison with active substance of the positive electrode, SnO2, SnO, Ti O2 and Nb2O3 or other metal oxide are illustrated.

[0011] As solvent of nonaqueous electrolyte solution, mixed sol vent of ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, the vinylene carbonate, butylene carbonate or other cyclic carbonate ester, cyclic carbonate ester and dimethyl carbonate diethyl carbonate, methylethyl carbonate, the 1,2-di ethoxy ethane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane and ethoxy methoxy ethane or other low boiling solvent is illustrated. As solute of nonaqueous electrolyte solution, LiPF6, LiBF4, LiClO4, LiCF3SO3, the Li Sb F6, LiAsF6 and Li N(Cm F2m+1 SO2)(Cn F2n+1 SO2) (in Formula, as for m and neach becoming independent, integer of 1 to 5.) Li C(Cp F2p+1 SO2)(Cq F2q+1 SO2)(Cr F2r+1 SO2) (in Formula, as for p and q and r eachbecoming independent, integer of 1 to 5.) Is illustrated.

[0012] As for lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide in this invention, crystal structure is difficult to change in the charge-discharge cycle. Therefore, this invention battery has charge-discharge cycle property which is superior.

[0013]

[Working Example(s)] This invention furthermore is explained in detail on basis of the Working Example, but this invention it is not something which is limited in the below-mentioned Working Example, modifying appropriately in range which does not modify gist, it executes it is possible ones densely.

[0014] (Experiment 1) This invention battery and comparison battery were produced, charge-discharge cycle property was compared.

[0015] (Working Example 1 to 5)

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[正極の作製] 酢酸マンガン(Mn($CH_3COO)_2$)と、硝酸ニッケル (N i (NO₃)₂) とをモル比8 . 0:2. 0. 7. 5:2. 5. 7. 0:3. 0. 6. 5:3.5又は6.1:3.9で混合し、50体積%エ チルアルコール水溶液に入れて攪拌し、30体積%アン モニア水を添加して、沈殿物(マンガン・ニッケル複合 水酸化物)を得た(共沈法)。各沈殿物をろ取し、これ と硝酸リチウム(LiNO₃)とを、Mn及びNiの総 量とLiとの原子比1.0:1.0で混合し、酸素雰囲 気中にて、650°Cで48時間焼成し、室温まで冷却 した後、ジェットミルで粉砕して、組成式 LiMn_{0.80} Ni_{0.20}O₂, LiMn_{0.75}Ni_{0.25}O₂, LiMn_{0.7} ₀Ni_{0.30}O₂、LiMn_{0.65}Ni_{0.35}O₂又はLiMn _{0.61}N i_{0.39}O₂ で表されるメジアン径 3 μ mの 5 種の 粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を 作製した。メジアン径はレーザー回折法により求めた値 であり、以下のメジアン径も全て同法により求めたもの である。各リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物 を粉末 X 線回折(線源: C u K lpha 、測定範囲 2 heta : 1 O ~90°、測定間隔:0.01°、測定速度:0.01 * /秒、発散スリット: O. 5°、散乱スリット: O. 5°、受光スリット:0. 15mm)により調べたとこ ろ、結晶構造はいずれも六方晶構造(単一相)であり、 格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの半値幅は、順に 、0.49°、0.50°、0.50°、0.51°及 び〇. 51°であった。なお、以下の半値幅も全て同法 により求めたものである。

【0016】正極活物質としての上記の各リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物と、導電剤としてのアセチレンブラックと、結着剤としてのポリフッ化ビニリデンとを、重量比90:6:4で混練して正極合剤を調製し、この正極合剤を2トン/cm²の圧力で直径20mmの円盤状に加圧成型し、真空下にて250°Cで2時間乾燥して、5種の正極を作製した。

【0017】〔負極の作製〕リチウム―アルミニウム合 金の圧延板を打ち抜いて、直径20mmの円盤状の負極 を作製した。

【0018】 [非水電解液の調製] エチレンカーボネートとジメチルカーボネートとエチルメチルカーボネートとの体積比1:2:1の混合溶媒にLiPF6を1モルノリットル溶かして、非水電解液を調製した。

【0019】[リチウム二次電池の作製]上記の各正極、負極及び非水電解液を使用して、扁平形のリチウム二次電池(本発明電池) A1~A5を作製した。正極と負極の容量比を1:1.1とし、電池容量が正極容量によ

[Production of positive electrode] It mixed manganese acetate (Mn (CH3 COO)2) and nickel nitrate (Ni (NO3)2) with mole ratio 8.0:2.0, 7.5:2.5, 7.0:3.0 and 6.5:3. 5 or 6 . 1:3 .9 inserted in 50 vol% ethyl alcohol aqueous solution and agitated, added 30 vol% ammonia water, acquired precipitate (manganese * nickel compound hydroxide) (coprecipitation method). It filtered each precipitate, this and mixed lithium nitrate (LiNO3) with atomic ratio 1.0:1.0 of the total weight and Li of Mn and Ni, in oxygen atmosphere, the 48-hour calcined with 650 °C, to room temperature after cooling, powder fragmentit did with jet mill, it produced lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder of 5kind of median diameter 3 m which is displayed with composition formula Li Mn 0.80 Ni 0. 20 O2, Li Mn 0.75 Ni 0.25 O2, Li Mn 0.70 Ni 0.30 O2, the Li Mn 0.65 Ni 0.35 O2 or Li Mn 0.61 Ni 0.39 O2. median diameter at value which was sought with laser diffraction, is somethingwhich was sought median diameter below with all same method. When each lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was inspected with powder X-ray diffraction (radiation source: Cu K, measurement range 2 :10 to 90 ° , measurement interval :0.01 ° , measuring speed :0.01 $^{\circ}$ /sec , dispersion slit :0.5 $^{\circ}$, scattering slit :0.5 $^{\circ}$ and receiving slit: 0.1 5 mm), as for the crystal structure in each case with hexagonal crystal structure (single phase), as for width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak ofthe lattice plane (104) plane, in order, was a 0.49 °, a 0.50 °, a 0.50, a 0.51 $^{\circ}$ and a0.51 $^{\circ}.$ Furthermore , it is something which was sought width at half heightbelow with all same method.

[0016] Kneading polyvinylidene fluoride as acetylene black and adhesive as above-mentionedeach lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide and conductor as positive electrode active material, with weight ratio 90:6:4, it manufactured the positive electrode compound, with pressure of 2 ton/cm2 press molding did this positive electrode compound in the disk shape of diameter 20 mm, under vacuum 2 hours dried with 250 °C, produced positive electrode of 5 kind.

[0017] [Production of negative electrode] Driving out rolling pl ate of lithium aluminum alloy, it produced negative electrode of disc shapeof diameter 20 mm.

[0018] [Manufacturing nonaqueous electrolyte solution] 1 mole /liter melting LiPF6 of ethylene carbonate and in mixed solvent of volume ratio 1:2:10f dimethyl carbonate and ethyl methyl carbonate, it manufactured nonaqueous electrolyte solution.

[0019] [Production of lithium secondary battery] Above-menti oned each positive electrode, using negative electrode and nonaqueous electrolyte solution, it produced lithium secondary battery (this invention battery)Al to A5 of flat shape. It

【0020】(比較例1)酢酸マンガンと、硝酸ニッケルとをモル比8. 1:1.9で混合したこと以外は実施例1~5における正極活物質の作製方法と同様にして、組成式Li $Mn_{0.81}$ Ni $_{0.19}$ O2で表されるメジアン径3 μ mの粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を作製した。このリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの半値幅は、0.49°であった。正極活物質としてこのリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を使用したこと以外は実施例1~5と同様にして、比較電池X1を作製した。

【0021】(比較例 2)酢酸マンガンと、硝酸ニッケルとをモル比 6.0:4.0で混合したこと以外は実施例 $1\sim5$ における正極活物質の作製方法と同様にして、組成式 L i M $n_{0.60}$ N i $_{0.40}$ O_2 で表されるメジアン径 3μ m m の粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を作製した。このリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面の X 線回折ピークの 半値幅は、0.51° であった。正極活物質としてこのリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を使用したこと以外は実施例 $1\sim5$ と同様にして、比較電池 X 2 を作製した。

【0022】 (比較例 3) 酸化リチウム(Li_2O)と 二酸化マンガン(MnO_2)と酸化ニッケル(NiO)とを、モル比 1.00:1.20:0.80で混合し、

designated volume ratio of positive electrode and negative electrode as 1:1.1, battery capacity it triedto be regulated by positive electrode capacity. Furthermore, also battery below designated thevolume ratio of positive electrode and negative electrode as all 1:1.1. As for Figure 1, with sectional view of lithium secondary battery which is produced, asfor lithium secondary battery A in illustration, positive electrode 1 and negative electrode 2, it consists of the separator 3, positive electrode can 4, negative electrode can 5, positive electrode collector 6, negative electrode collector 7 and insulating packing 8 etc of polypropylene which alienate these. positive electrode 1 and negative electrode 2 through separator 3 which impregnates nonaqueous electrolyte solutionopposing, are accommodated inside battery can which positive electrode can 4 and thenegative electrode can 5 form, as for positive electrode 1 through positive electrode collector 6, negative electrode 2 through thenegative electrode collector 7, is connected by negative electrode can 5, to positive electrode can 4, respectively, to theoutside has reached point where it can remove with chemical energy whichit occurs in battery inside a electrical energy.

[0020] (Comparative Example 1) Other than thing which mixe s manganese acetate and nickel nitrate with themole ratio 8. 1:1.9 lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder of median diameter 3 m which is displayed with the composition formula Li Mn 0.81 Ni 0.19 O2 with as similar to preparation method of positive electrode active material in Working Example 1 to 5, wasproduced. width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane of this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was 0.49 °. Other than thing which uses this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as positive electrode active material comparison battery X1 wasproduced with as similar to Working Example 1 to 5.

[0021] (Comparative Example 2) Other than thing which mixe s manganese acetate and nickel nitrate with themole ratio 6. 0:4.0 lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder of median diameter 3 m which is displayed with the composition formula Li Mn 0.60 Ni 0.40 O2 with as similar to preparation method of positive electrode active material in Working Example 1 to 5, wasproduced. width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane of this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was 0. 51°. Other than thing which uses this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as positive electrode active material comparison battery X2 wasproduced with as similar to Working Example 1 to 5.

[0022] (Comparative Example 3) It mixed lithium oxide (Li2O) and manganese dioxide (MnO2) and nickel oxide (NiO), with mole ratio 1.00:1.20:0.80, formedin tablets, in air 2 0 hour

錠剤に成形し、空気中にて850° Cで20時間焼成し、空温まで冷却した後、水洗し、110° Cで乾燥し、ジェットミルで粉砕して、組成式LiMn0.60Ni0.40 つ2で表されるメジアン径3μmのリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を作製した。このリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面で、X線回折ピークの半値幅は、0.29°であった。正複活物質としてこのリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケルを含まる。正複合酸化物を使用したこと以外は実施例1~5と同様にして、比較電池×3を作製した。

【0023】 〈各電池の容量維持率〉本発明電池 $A1\sim A5$ 及び比較電池 $X1\sim X3$ について、電流密度0.15mA/cm 2 で4.2Vまで充電した後、電流密度0.15mA/cm 2 で2.8Vまで放電する充放電を2.0サイクル行い、各電池の20サイクル目の容量維持率を下式より求めた。結果を表1に示す。

【〇〇24】容量維持率(%)=(20サイクル目の放 電容量/1サイクル目の放電容量)×100

[0025]

【表1】

calcined with 850 °C, aftercooling, water wash it did to room temperature, dried with 110 °C, thepowder fragment did with jet mill, it produced lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of median diameter 3 m which isdisplayed with composition formula Li Mn 0.60 Ni 0.40 O2. width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane of this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was 0.29 °. Other than thing which uses this lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as positive electrode active material comparison battery X3 wasproduced with as similar to Working Example 1 to 5.

[0023] [Capacity retention of each battery] Concerning this in vention battery A1 to A5 and comparison battery X1 to X3, with current density 0.1 5 mA/cm2 to 4.2V aftercharging, with current density 0.1 5 mA/cm2 charge-discharge which discharges 20 cycle was done to 2.8V, capacity retention of 20 th cycle of each battery was sought from the formula below. result is shown in Table 1.

[0024] Capacity retention (%)= (discharge capacity of discharge capacity / 1st cycle of 20 th cycle) X 100

[0025]

[Table 1]

	正極活物質	格子面(104) 面の X線回折ピークの 半値幅(°)	容量維持率 (%)
本発明電池A1	Lilling, seNis, 2002	0. 49	94.3
本発明電池A 2	Lilling, 75Nig. 25Oz	0.50	9 5. 6
本発明電池A 3	Lillns, Tellis, asOz	0.50	96.0
本発明電池A 4	Lilling, asNig, asOz	0.51	9 5. 8
本発明電池A 5	Lilling Ni 2102	0.51	94. 2
上較電池 X 1	Lilling Ni a. 1.02	0. 49	92. 4
比較電池X2	LiMns. 4.Ni s. 4.02	0. 51	9 2. 5
比較電池X3	Lillns. 40Nis. 4002	0. 29	90.9

[0026] From Table 1, as for this invention battery A1 to A5, capacity retention is large in comparisonwith comparison battery X1 to X3, charge-discharge cycle property is good, understands densely. In addition, uses lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide which is a 0.25 y 0. 35 from fact that thecapacity retention of this invention battery A2 to A4 especially is large, in composition formula Li x Mn 1-y Ni y O2 densely isdesirable, understands densely.

【0027】(実験2)リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケ ル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの 半値幅と充放電サイクル特性の関係を調べた。

【0028】酢酸マンガンと、硝酸ニッケルとをモル比 7. O:3. Oで混合し、5 O体積%エチルアルコール 水溶液に入れて攪拌し、30体積%アンモニア水を添加 して、沈殿物(マンガン・ニッケル複合水酸化物)を得 た(共沈法)。この沈殿物をろ取し、これと硝酸リチウ ムとを、M n 及びN i とし i との原子比 1. 0:1. 0 で混合し、酸素雰囲気中にて、700°C、750°C 、800°C、850°C又は900°Cで48時間焼 成し、室温まで冷却した後、ジェットミルで粉砕して、 組成式LiMn_{0.70}Ni_{0.30}〇₂ で表されるメジアン径 3 μ mの 5 種の粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケ ル複合酸化物を作製した。各リチウム含有マンガン・ニ ッケル複合酸化物を粉末Χ線回折(線源:CuΚα、測 定範囲 2θ : 10~90°、測定間隔:0.01°、測 定速度: 0. 01°/秒、発散スリット: 0. 5°、散 乱スリット:O. 5°、受光スリット:O. 15mm) により調べたところ、結晶構造はいずれも六方晶構造(単一相)であり、格子面(104)面のX線回折ピーク の半値幅は、順に、O. 40°、O. 31°、O. 23 *、0.16*及び0.13*であった。正極活物質と してこれらの各リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸 化物を使用したこと以外は実施例1~5と同様にして、 扁平形のリチウム二次電池(本発明電池)A6~A10 を作製し、実験1で行ったものと同じ条件の充放電サイ クル試験を行って、各電池の20サイクル目の容量維持 率を求めた。結果を表 2 に示す。表 2 には、本発明電池 A3の結果も表1より転記して示してある。

[0029]

【表2】

	焼成温度 (°C)	格子面(104) 面の X線回折ビークの 半値幅(°)	容量維持率(%)
本発明電池A3	650	0.50	96.0
本発明電池A 6	700	0.40	96. 9
本発明電池A7	750	0, 31	97.1
本発明電池A8	800	0. 23	97.0
本発明電池A 9	850	0.16	96.8
本発明電池A10	900	0. 13	96.0

[0027] (Experiment 2) Width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane of lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide and relationship of the charge-discharge cycle property were inspected.

[0028] It mixed manganese acetate and nickel nitrate with mol e ratio 7.0:3.0, inserted in 50 vol% ethyl alcohol aqueous solutionand agitated, added 30 vol% ammonia water, acquired precipitate (manganese * nickel compound hydroxide) (coprecipitation method). It filtered this precipitate, this and mixed lithium nitrate, with atomic ratio 1.0:1.0 ofthe Mn and Ni and Li, in oxygen atmosphere, 4 8-hourcalcined with 700 °C,750 °C,800 °C,850 °C or 900 °Cto room temperature after cooling, powder fragment it did with jet mill, itproduced lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder of 5 kind of median diameter 3 m which isdisplayed with composition formula Li Mn 0.70 Ni 0.30 O2. When each lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was inspected with powder X-ray diffraction (radiation source : Cu K , measurement range 2 :10 to 90 $^{\circ}$, measurement interval :0.01 °, measuring speed :0.01 °/sec, dispersion slit: 0.5°, scattering slit: 0.5° and receiving slit : 0.1 5 mm) , as for the crystal structure in each case with hexagonal crystal structure (single phase), as for width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of the lattice plane (104) plane, in order, was a 0.40°, a 0.31°, a 0.23°, a 0.16 ° and a0.1 3°. Other than thing which uses these each lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as positive electrode active material itproduced lithium secondary battery (this invention battery)A6 to A10 of flat shape with as similar to Working Example 1 to 5, doingthe charge-discharge cycle test of same condition as those which were done with Experiment 1, it sought capacity retention of 20 th cycle of each battery. result is shown in Table 2. Posting also result of this invention battery A3 from Table 1, it is shown in the Table 2.

[0029]

[Table 2]

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

【0030】表2に示すように、本発明電池A6~A9は、本発明電池A3及びA10に比べて、容量維持率が大きい。本発明電池A3の容量維持率が小さいのは、正極活物質として使用したリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面のX線回折が出てで、結晶性が低過ぎたために、充放と考えられる。また、本発明電池A10の容量維持率が小さいのは、正極活物質として使用したリチウムの一次を表して使用したリチウムを有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の格子面(104)面のX線回行が過小で、結晶性が高過ぎたために、結晶構造の一部に変化が生じたためと考えられる。

【0031】(実験3)リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物のメジアン径と充放電サイクル特性の関係を調べた。

【0032】酢酸マンガンと、硝酸ニッケルとをモル比 7. 0:3. 0で混合し、50体積%エチルアルコール 水溶液に入れて攪拌し、30体積%アンモニア水を添加 して、沈殿物(マンガン・ニッケル複合水酸化物)を得 た(共沈法)。この沈殿物をろ取し、これと硝酸リチウ ムとを、Mn及びNiとLiとの原子比1. 〇:1. 〇 で混合し、酸素雰囲気中にて、650° Cで48時間焼 成し、室温まで冷却した後、ジェットミルで粉砕して、 組成式LiMn_{0.70}Ni_{0.30}〇₂ で表されるメジアン径 6μm、10μm、20μm、30μm又は35μmの 5種の粉末状のリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸 化物を作製した。各リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複 合酸化物を粉末 X 線回折(線源: C u K α 、測定範囲 2 θ:10~90°、測定間隔:0.01°、測定速度: 0.01°/秒、発散スリット:0.5°、散乱スリッ ト: O. 5°、受光スリット: O. 15mm) により調 べたところ、結晶構造はいずれも六方晶構造(単一相) であり、格子面(104)面のX線回折ピークの半値幅 は、順に、0.50°、0.50°、0.49°、0. 4.9°及びO. 4.9°であった。正極活物質としてこれ らの各リチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物を使 用したこと以外は実施例1~5と同様にして、扁平形の リチウム二次電池(本発明電池) A 1 1 ~ A 1 5 を作製 し、実験1で行ったものと同じ条件の充放電サイクル試 験を行って、各電池の20サイクル目の容量維持率を求 めた。結果を表3に示す。表3には、本発明電池A3の 結果も表1より転記して示してある。

[0030] As shown in Table 2, as for this invention battery A6 t o A9, capacity retention is large incomparison with this invention battery A3 and A10. As for capacity retention of this invention battery A3 being small, width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak ofthe lattice plane (104) plane of lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide which you use as positive electrode active material being excessive, because crystallinity is too low, it is thought for sake of changeof crystal structure in charge-discharge cycle is large. In addition, that capacity retention of this invention battery A10 is small width at half height of theX-ray diffraction peak of lattice plane (104) plane of lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide which you use as positive electrode active material being toosmall, because crystallinity is too high, it is thought for sakeof change occurs in portion of crystal structure.

[0031] (Experiment 3) Median diameter of lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide and relationship of charge-discharge cycle property were inspected.

[0032] It mixed manganese acetate and nickel nitrate with mol e ratio 7.0:3.0, inserted in 50 vol% ethyl alcohol aqueous solutionand agitated, added 30 vol% ammonia water, acquired precipitate (manganese * nickel compound hydroxide) (coprecipitation method). It filtered this precipitate, this and mixed lithium nitrate, with atomic ratio 1.0:1.0 ofthe Mn and Ni and Li, in oxygen atmosphere, 4 8-hourcalcined with 650 °C, to room temperature after cooling, powder fragment it didwith jet mill, median diameter 6 m, 10 m, 20 m, it produced 30 m or35 m which are displayed with composition formula Li Mn 0.70 Ni 0.30 O2 lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide of powder of5 kind. When each lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide was inspected with powder X-ray diffraction (radiation source : Cu K , measurement range 2 :10 to 90 $^{\circ}$, measurement interval :0.01 $^{\circ}$, measuring speed :0.01 $^{\circ}$ /sec , dispersion slit:0.5°, scattering slit:0.5° and receiving slit : 0.1 5 mm), as for the crystal structure in each case with hexagonal crystal structure (single phase), as for width at half height of X-ray diffraction peak of the lattice plane (104) plane, in order, was a 0.50°, a 0.50°, a 0.49°, a 0.49° ° and a0.49°. Other than thing which uses these each lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide as positive electrode active material itproduced lithium secondary battery (this invention battery)A11 to A15 of flat shape with as similar to Working Example 1 to 5, doingthe chargedischarge cycle test of same condition as those which were don with Experiment 1, it sought capacity retention of 20 th cycle of each battery. result is shown in Table 3. Posting also result of this invention battery A3 from Table 1, it is shown inthe

Table 3.

[0033]

[0033]

【表3】

[Table 3]

	メジアン径 (μm)	格子面(104) 面の X線回折ピークの 半値幅(°)	容量維持率 (%)
	3	0.50	96.0
本発明電池A3		0.50	96. 7
本発明電池A11	6	l	96. 9
本発明電池A 1 2	1 0	0.50	
	2 0	0.49	96.9
本発明電池A13	ļ <u>-</u>	0.49	9 6. B
本発明電池A14	3 0	J	96. 1
本発明電池A 1 5	3 5	0.49	30.

【0034】表3に示すように、本発明電池A11~A14は、本発明電池A3及びA15に比べて、容量維持率が大きい。本発明電池A3の容量維持率が小さいのは、正極活物質として使用したリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の粒径が過小なために、その一部が非水電解液に溶出したためと考えられる。また、本発明電池A15の容量維持率が小さいのは、正極活物質として使用したリチウム含有マンガン・ニッケル複合酸化物の比表面積が過小なために、充放電反応性が低下したためと考えられる。

【0035】上記の実施例では、本発明を扁平形のリチウム二次電池に適用する場合を例に挙げて説明したが、本発明は、電池の形状に制限は無く、円筒形等の種々の形状のリチウム二次電池に適用可能である。

[0036]

【発明の効果】本発明により、充放電サイクル特性の良いリチウム含有遷移金属酸化物を正極活物質とするリチウム二次電池が提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】実施例で作製した扁平形のリチウム二次電池の 断面図である。 [0034] As shown in Table 3, as for this invention battery A11 to A14, capacity retention is large incomparison with this invention battery A3 and A15. That capacity retention of this invention battery A3 is small because particle diameter of lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxidewhich you use as positive electrode active material is too small, it is thought for thesake of part of that liquates in nonaqueous electrolyte solution. In addition, that capacity retention of this invention battery A15 is small it is thought thefor sake of charge-discharge reaction characteristic decreases because specific surface area of the lithium containing manganese * nickel composite oxide which you use as positive electrode active material is too small.

[0035] With above-mentioned Working Example, listing case w here this invention isapplied to lithium secondary battery of flat shape to example, you explained, but asfor this invention, there is not restriction in shape of battery, itis a applicable in lithium secondary battery of cylindrical or other various shape.

[0036]

[Effects of the Invention] Due to this invention, lithium secon dary battery which designates lithium containing transition metal oxide where charge-discharge cycle property is good as positive electrode active material is offered.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

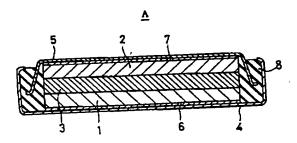
[Figure 1] It is a sectional view of lithium secondary battery of i lat shape which is produced with the Working Example.

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【符号の説明】

- A リチウム二次電池
- 1 正極
- 2 負極
- 3 セパレータ
- 4 正極缶
- 5 負極缶
- 6 正極集電体
- 7 負極集電体
- 8 絶縁パッキング

【図1】



[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

- A lithium secondary battery
- 1 positive electrode
- 2 negative electrode
- 3 separator
- 4 positive electrode can
- 5 negative electrode can
- 6 positive electrode collector
- 7 negative electrode collector
- 8 insulating packing

[Figure 1]